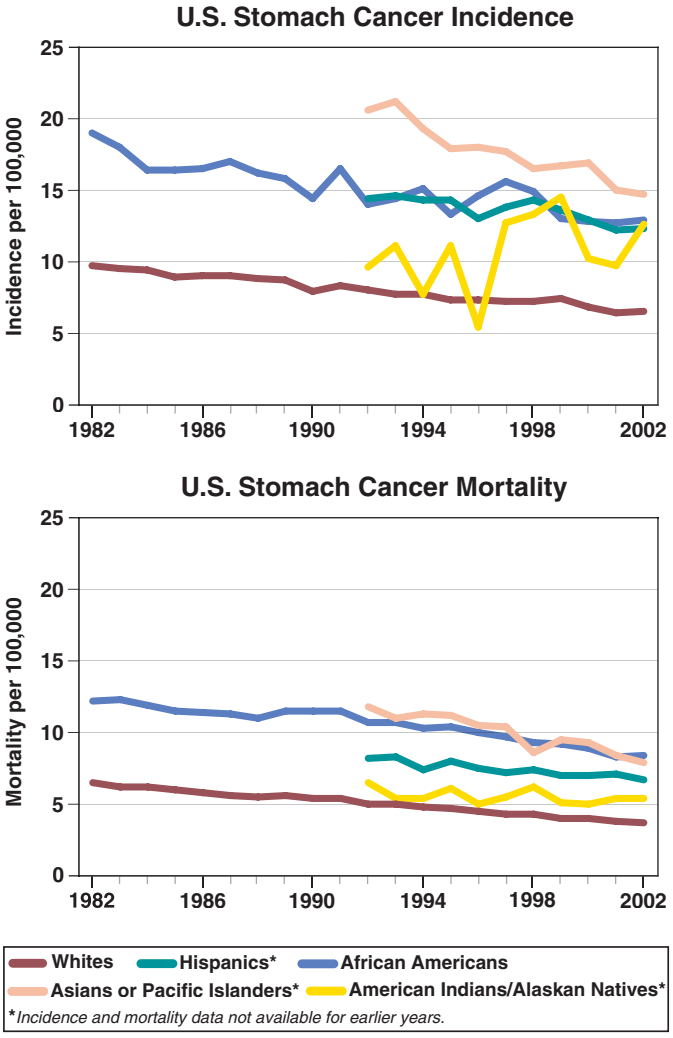
A Snapshot of Stomach (Gastric) Cancer

Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

Stomach cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death throughout the world. However, incidence and mortality rates for stomach cancer are lower in the United States and have declined over the past several years.

The impact of stomach cancer varies by racial/ethnic group. Asian or Pacific Islanders are the most vulnerable, followed by African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Whites. Men have higher stomach cancer incidence and mortality rates than women.

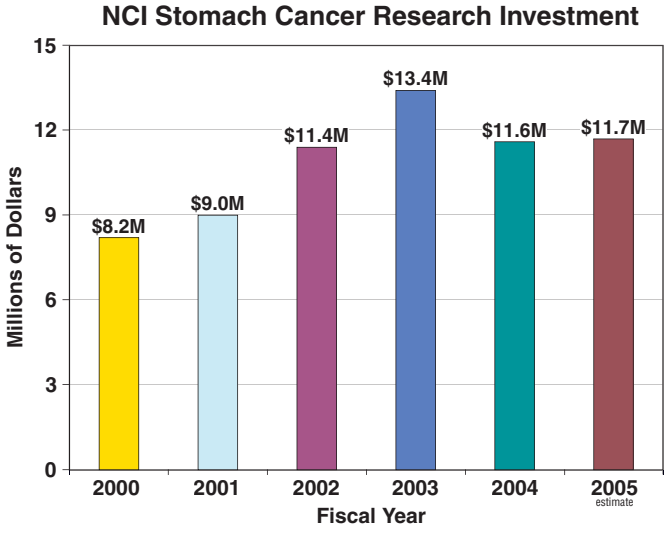
Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts available at: http://seer.cancer.gov/



Trends in NCI Funding for Stomach Cancer Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment in stomach cancer research has increased from $8.2 million in fiscal year 2000 to an estimated $11.7 million in fiscal year 2005.

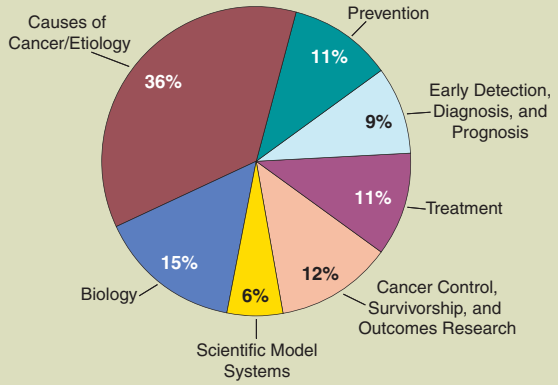
Source: NCI Financial Management Branch
http://www3.cancer.gov/admin/fmb



Examples of NCI Research Initiatives Relevant to Stomach Cancer

- Five gastrointestinal cancer-specific **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** are moving results from the laboratory to the clinical setting. http://spores.nci.nih.gov/current/gi/gi.html
- The **Mouse Models of Human Cancers Consortium**, a collaborative program designed to derive and characterize mouse models, includes support for the characterization and development of new mouse models for gastrointestinal cancers. http://emice.nci.nih.gov/mouse_models/organ_models/gastro_models
- **Clinical Trials** are actively recruiting stomach cancer patients to test new treatments and treatment combinations, as well as new approaches to enhance quality of life and supportive care. http://www.cancer.gov/search/clinical_trials
- NCI's intramural **Gastrointestinal Malignancies Faculty** brings together scientists from across NCI to promote a community of investigators working together for the prevention, diagnosis, and cure of gastrointestinal cancers. http://ccr.cancer.gov/faculties/faculty.asp?facid=156
- The **Stomach/Esophageal Cancers Progress Review Group (PRG)**, a panel of prominent scientists and patient advocates, assessed the state of the science and identified future research priorities for stomach and esophageal cancers. http://planning.cancer.gov/disease/prg.shtml
- The **Stomach (Gastric) Cancer Home Page** provides up-to-date information on stomach cancer treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. http://www.cancer.gov/stomach

NCI Stomach Cancer Research Portfolio



Percentage of Total Dollars by Scientific Area
Fiscal Year 2004

* Data on training grants are not included in this figure. A description of the relevant research projects can be found at the NCI Cancer Research Portfolio website at http://researchportfolio.cancer.gov.

Selected Opportunities for Advancement of Stomach Cancer Research

- Establish collaborations for interdisciplinary, population-based, multi-institutional studies that use endoscopy to identify populations at greatest risk for gastric cancer and to determine the prevalence and natural history of precancerous lesions.
- Develop strategies to prevent stomach precancers and cancers that are caused at least in part by environmental exposures and evaluate the effectiveness of these prevention strategies in at-risk populations.
- Develop and test novel therapeutics and optimize existing treatments for gastroesophageal cancers.
- Profile the molecular, cellular, and epidemiological features of stomach cancers and their precursor lesions to identify diagnostic, prognostic, predictive, preventive, and therapeutic targets.
- Establish models to understand the biology of gastroesophageal cancers and their precursor lesions and to stimulate prevention, diagnostic, and treatment strategies.